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TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1916

Let us make it evident that we intend to do justice. Then let us make it equally evident that we will not tolerate injustice being done to us in return.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1901.

## Judge Edward Kent

Phoenix and all Arizona has sustained a great loss in the death of Judge Edward Kent, a resident of this city for fourteen years. For twelve years, he was chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona, and no member of the court ever brought to it deeper learning or a more sincere desire to do justice. We think no member of the court ever enjoyed, in a greater degree, the respect and confidence of the Arizona bar. Judge Kent was more than a learned and upright judge and a good lawyer. He was a kindly gentleman and a good citizen, who will be sadly missed from the professional and social life of this state. We have said that Judge Kent was a gentleman. He was that, in every possible definition of the word "gentleman," from that of "gentle-man" to "one of a superior class." He was born to be a gentleman. He was educated to that end; he was endowed with the true instincts of the gentleman and he lived the life of one.

## The Fauna of Los Angeles

A Los Angeles newspaper boasts of the capture, the other day, of a wildcat within the city limits of that town. The cat had not escaped from a menagerie. It had not been driven by starvation down into the haunts of civilization. It had merely not been agile enough to keep in advance of the rapidly extending boundaries of Los Angeles, which now embrace mountain, desert, plain and ocean. Whales and sharks may be caught within the corporate limits of Los Angeles.

We suppose there is not another city in all the world where there is no great diversification of fauna, and no specimen of it is more interesting, or may be studied with greater profit than the Angeleno himself, in his favorite haunts on Spring and Broadway or Main, or any of the cross streets in the mid-section of the city.

Except for the buildings of Los Angeles, which are of some magnificence, except for the absence of umbrageous chin fringes, and except for a certain modernity and urbanity of dress, one in Los Angeles might fancy himself to be isolated in a prairie village of Kansas, or a hamlet in the wilds of Iowa. The manners and customs of both are so beautifully blended in the average Angeleno.

A wildcat, in its natural habitat within the broad expanse of what is called Los Angeles, is not nearly so strange as many other forms of life we find within that vast territory.

## The Railway Strike

Whatever may be the result of the referendum vote on the proposed railway strike, by which there would be such a tie-up of commerce, has never been witnessed in this country. It would not mean that there would be a strike. The time for taking the vote has expired, but the result has not been announced. But the vote has not been as many suppose, on the question of a strike, but upon the question of authorizing the official board of the railway workers to call a strike. It is believed that the vote in favor of conferring that authority will be overwhelming. This has been the prediction of the heads of the brotherhoods ever since the referendum was ordered.

The immediate consequence would be that the next conference of railway managers and chiefs of the brotherhoods, the latter will be armed with authority to declare a strike. The grave question is whether they will exercise that authority. Evidently their belief is that if they have such authority, the railway managers, knowing it, will grant concessions rather than run the risk of a strike of important employees. The managers have offered to submit the differences to arbitration and arbitration probably will be the outcome of the conference. Certainly the brotherhood officials will hesitate long before they would plunge the country into a great strike, the results of which no man could predict. The brotherhood chieftains, if the strike rule wins, will be clothed with grave responsibility.

## Dangers of Night Joy Riding

The many reports of automobile accidents, in hours of darkness, involving loss of life and serious injuries, emphasize strongly the dangers attendant upon the so-called night joy riders. It is, of course, true that no journeys are often necessary, but this fact increases the danger incident to reckless driving on the country highways.

Scarcely a night passes in which a more or less serious motor car accident is not reported in this vicinity, and many also occur with the city limits. It is plainly impractical adequately to patrol the country thoroughfares or city streets in the early hours of the morning, although unless greater care is exercised by night drivers, more strict measures will become necessary. But the real reform must begin with the automobilists themselves. Even if they are careless of their own lives and limbs and the safety of their passengers, they are under obligations to those who are, for any reason, obliged to use the thoroughfares at night. There are many people who look with indulgence upon the jitney bus, and even maintain that it has a legitimate place among transportation activities; but the frequent use of this sprightly passenger carrier for unaccompanied night riding, with incidental physical, if not moral, dangers, is fast bringing this class of vehicle into disrepute.

The evils of night joy riding, while they are manifold and obvious, do not readily lend themselves to

correction otherwise than through the influence of public opinion. If, however, public opinion cannot in any practical manner, alleviate the evil, it may ultimately become necessary to enact more drastic laws, in order to make the streets of the city and the rural highways safe thoroughfares for the legitimate and sane use of automobilists, at any hour of the day or night.

The experiment of Kansas City in setting aside one of the city parks for the exclusive use of women, men being forbidden to enter at any time, is bound to be a failure. Experience shows that an aimless Eden has no charms for Eve and her daughters.

The record of the home rule for Ireland proposition, resembles a report from the western battle front in Flanders. There is a gain of a few yards, and then a counter attack results in losing most or all of the gain.

## "THE WILD AMERICANS"

A week or so ago I was privileged to see a private letter written to the father of one of the young aviators who are flying for France. That letter, of course, was not intended for publication, but as the man to whom it was written is an old friend of mine—and as I am anxious to make clear to these young fighting men in France that we at home take pride in them—I am taking the liberty of reprinting a portion of it here: Dear Father: Since the American Escadrille has been formed you may be glad to hear that I brought down another German machine. It was on May 24 when Thaw, after going out at 4 a. m. and bringing down a Fokker, went out with us again at 8:30. It was really the first sortie of the American Escadrille ensemble, and the green young pilots, who are all keener than mustard, foolishly led the way. There we ran into a whole flock of German machines, and the fun commenced.

They were all much slower than us, so that all we had to do was to dive down a thousand meters or so on to them. It was a wonderful sight, which reminded me of the way the kingfishers used to swoop down at the old Wave Crest Pond. Thaw unfortunately got caught between three big German machines, and before he could escape they planted a bullet in his left arm (nothing serious) and also perforated his motor and reservoir so that he had a devil of a time getting back home; as it was, he only just landed behind our third line trenches before passing out. The funny part of it was that his last impression was that he could not make it, so that when he was picked up by French soldiers and came to life they could not convince him that he was not in the German lines.

Victor Chapman got his machine all shot full of holes, and he had one bullet go through his sleeve, just missing his arm. God only knows how he got home.

I picked out two aviators who were doing recon, dropped on the hind one, and was fortunate enough to bring him down while his friends in the other machine gave me a good peppering. The only bad moment I had was after attacking; my motor, which I had cut, refused to retake, so on down I went with visions of "pain Ka Ka" or facing the cold white wall; but after seconds which seemed like hours I got her going again and got away with a good shelling. It was a great coup to have gotten away with, and you may well imagine that we immediately established a great reputation for ourselves, the French refer to us as "the wild Americans."

I have now had more than one hundred hours' flying over Verdun and I'm just about fagged out. I really have not been well this past month. My heart has been giving me a lot of trouble, due to the high altitude at which we are forced to fly, and my nerves—well, a June bride has nothing on me—Theodore Roosevelt in Collier's Weekly.

## GOLF WITH YOUR FRIEND'S WIFE

She—Would you mind teeing up my ball? Thank you; perhaps a little higher; John says I ought to have my tees lower but somehow I never dare try. Shall I go? (She drives and goes about twenty feet.) How dreadful!

He (cheerfully)—That's nothing! One never expects to play for the first three holes. (He drives and goes about twenty-two feet.) You see!

She—Never mind. What club would you use here?

He—The grass is pretty long; I think under the conditions I should use an iron.

She (calmly taking out her brass)—Yes, I suppose I should; but one can always go so much further with a brassy. (She tops the ball, which goes about ten feet.) How dreadful!

He—Never mind! (Savagely driving his ball with his iron out of the grass nearly one hundred yards.) She—Wonderful! John says you play such a consistent game.

He—The last time I played with John it cost me ten dollars.

She—What? You don't play for money, do you? John says—

He—Oh, never! I broke four clubs.

(At the end of the eighteenth hole her score is 168. He has a bad 110.)

She—It was awfully good of you to put up with me.

He—Good! The pleasure is mine. After all, it isn't your score that counts, it's the exercise.

She—Thank you so much. Later, to John? He told me I played some simply wonderful shots and said I was developing a great game. There!

He—Of course you are, dear. (Lying to him)—Say, old man, how do you like living to another man's wife—instead of your own?—Life

## GHOSTS

They used to talk to me of ghosts. When I was just a little tad; The servants told me tales of hosts Of grisly creatures, whitey clad; And I would see them in the dark, And feel them gather round my bed, And fearfully I'd crouch and hark, And wait their cold hands on my head!

When I was taller I was told By books and people, about death; Its eyes were sightless, it was cold, And blossoms withered at its breath! And it hid back of every laugh, At every turn of life's glad road It held its awful cup to quaff— It weighted my heart with a load.

And then I learned there were no ghosts, No grisly creatures garbed in white! The gibbering and frightful hosts With which my fears had filled the night Were gone; and I laughed loud and long, And nights with winds were cool and glad; I had not known so much of song Since I had been a little tad.

And then I learned there was no death, All sightless and all wan and cold To chill the lips with its dank breath, And crush hearts in its bony hold; That death is but a phantom, and A grisly and imagined thing; Is but the usher to a land Of glories past imagining!

## HELPING THE HEATHEN

"Are you prepared to do anything for the heathen?" asked the mission worker. "I should say we are!" answered the capitalist, proudly. "We've sent some of our best salesmen to China, and I predict that in a short while hundreds of well-to-do Chinese will be enjoying rides in the best motor car made in America."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## FOUND OUT

We live in a world full of trouble and strife. When your car undertakes to turn turtle, It never occurs when you're out with your wife, But when you're with Gladys and Myrtle. —Life.

## TROUBLE IN RANKS OF HUNT CLUB BUT CAREFULLY HIDDEN

Not Much to be Said by Members of the Hunt Club, Although Is Admitted that Trouble Brewing

B. S. Garrison, organizer of the Hunt Club, is a discredited man, according to statements made by prominent members of that organization yesterday. Garrison said one member of the board of governors was peddling a goodly quantity of buncombe Sunday, when he gave an interview to the Republican, in which he stated that the club had repudiated his bills.

There has been some trouble within the ranks of the organization, is admitted by the majority of the members. But what that trouble is, remains a jealously guarded secret. Leroy Ladd, secretary to the governor, whom Garrison claimed had been paying him money for obtaining names on the roll of the Hunt Club, flatly denied yesterday that he had ever furnished Garrison one cent. So far as Mr. Garrison is concerned, Mr. Ladd made the following written statement:

"Mr. Garrison's statements, so far as they affect me, are absolutely untrue. I cannot understand why he should make such assertions, unless he is lending himself to some political frameup. In any event, I regard his statements as having so little weight as to be deserving of any serious attention. What Mr. Garrison says or does, is a matter of supreme indifference to me."

Another member of the board of governors stated that Garrison had at no time ever been granted permission to get names for the club. Garrison, he said, had one time seen a member of the board of governors, but on the obtaining of any serious attention, of which was refused, he had been ousted from that position. He is now a member of the club, but that is all. F. J. McClure, chairman of the board of governors, whom Garrison described as the brightest man in the whole lot, refused to be interviewed yesterday afternoon, even declining to make a written statement. He did say, though, that the members of the board, whom Garrison had so strikingly described, were "more as goats" over the matter.

## PHILIPPINE ROMANCE SEES FINISH HERE

Pretty Native Girl Finds That Husband Is Cruel, And Asks Officers for Protection

The end of a romance, started eight years ago in the Philippines, came yesterday in Manila when Miss Isaac I. Cooper, a pretty Philippine girl, swore out a warrant charging her husband with cruelly beating her.

Cooper is but twenty-two years old, is the mother of three children and has been married since she was fourteen. Eight years ago, Cooper, a member of the fire department of Manila, fell in love with the girl. She was possessed of a large amount of coconut land, and is reputed quite wealthy in her own right.

Cooper, soon after he became chief of the Manila fire department. They lived happily together for several years, until her health began to fail, and Cooper brought his child wife to Arizona thousands of miles from her native home to seek health.

She stated yesterday that her lands at present were barren, and that the income that she was accustomed to from the islands and that Cooper was not able to make enough to support her decent life. He was insanely jealous of her and kept her under a constant guard. When an attack of homesickness overtook her and she was unable to keep her feelings down any longer she went outside of the house for a crying spell. Cooper came after her and beat her up unmercifully. She left him then and there and sought protection at the sheriff's office.

When asked yesterday she told of her pitiful plight, and that she did not want her husband punished, but all she wanted was to go home to her people.

The young woman, who is well educated speaks delightful English. According to her story, her people are very well to do, as native standards go, being as well as poor. Her brother is a prominent physician in Manila.

## A. B. C. OILS TO BE CAMPAIGNED HERE

Austin Bryant & Carter, distributors in this part of the United States for the A. B. C. oils and greases, which have become very popular throughout southern California and Arizona during the past two years, are planning a strenuous campaign on their products during the month of August. One of the features of this campaign will be the giving away of a five-pound pail of grease free with each purchase of one five-gallon sealed can of the small steel drums of this oil.

This company is one of the few of the coast companies that ship in tank cars direct from the Pennsylvania oil fields; it is then drawn off into large storage tanks, from which the trade is supplied.

So great has been the volume of business done by this company during the past few months that they already have plans under way for the erection of one of the largest lubricating oil plants on the coast.

## COURT HOUSE FLAG LOWERED FOR KENT

The court house flag hung at half mast yesterday in respect to the memory of the late Judge Edward Kent. On every hand were heard sincere expressions of sorrow and regret for the loss of the brilliant member of the bar. President George J. Stoneman, of the Bar association stated that a meeting of the association would be held today the funeral takes place in Boston. In the meantime he has appointed a committee comprising Judge Joseph H. Kibbey, Judge Richard E. Sloan, Judge Ernest W. Lewis and Elmer M. Stahl to draft the resolution that will be presented at the meeting. It is understood that court will be adjourned during the funeral.

## CANDIDATE IN HIS ACCEPTANCE ASSAILS THE ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from Page Three)

movement, no endeavor to promote social justice which in the last analysis does not rest upon the condition that there shall be a stable basis for honest enterprise. This subject has several important phases to it, and this time I can allude only briefly. We should place our transportation system on a sure footing.

We should be able to adjust our regulative powers so that the fundamental object of protecting the public interest can be fully secured without uncertainties or conflicts and without hampering the development and extension of transportation facilities. This national end may be accomplished without the sacrifice of any interest that is essentially local, or without weakening public control. Our present system is crude and inadequate. Moreover, in the severe economic struggle that is before us, and in seeking, as we should, to promote our productive industries and to expand our commerce—notably our foreign commerce, we shall require the most efficient organization, quite as efficient as that found in any nation abroad. There must be no unnecessary wastes and there must be no arbitrary obstructions. We have determined to cut out, root and branch, monopolistic practices, but we can do this without holding enterprise or narrowing the scope of legitimate achievement. Again, we must build up our merchant marine. It will not aid to put the government to constant wars with private owners. That, it seems to me, is a counsel of folly. A surer way of destroying the promise of our foreign trade could hardly be devised. It has well been asked, does the government intend to operate at a profit or at a loss? We need the encouragement and protection of a government for our shipping industry, but it cannot afford to have the government as a competitor.

Labor "We stand for the conservation of the just interests of labor. We do not desire the production of, or trade, or efficiency in either, for its own sake, but for the betterment of the lives of human beings. We shall not have any lasting industrial prosperity, unless we buttress our industrial endeavors by adequate means for the protection of health, for the elimination of unnecessary perils of life and limb; for the safeguarding of our future through proper laws for protection of women and children in industry; for increasing opportunities for education and training. We should be solicitous to inquire carefully into every grievance, remembering that there are few disputes which cannot easily be adjusted if there be an impartial examination of the facts."

We make common cause in this country, not for a few but for all; and our watchword must be cooperation not exploitation. No plans will be adequate save as they are in line with genuine democratic sympathy.

"I stand for adequate federal workmen's compensation laws, dealing not only with the employees of government, but with those employees who are engaged in interstate commerce, and are subject to the hazard of injury, so that those activities which are within the sphere of the constitutional authority of congress may be dealt with under a suitable law."

Agricultural Conservation "We propose to promote by every practicable means our agricultural interests and we include in this program an effective system of rural credits. We favor the wise conservation of our natural resources. We desire not only that they shall be guarded but that they shall be adequately developed and used to the utmost public advantage."

National Trusteeship of the Philippines "We turn to other considerations of important policy. One of these is our attitude towards the Philippines. That I may say, is not a question of self interest. We have assumed international obligations which we permit ourselves to evade. A breach of trust is not an admissible American policy, though our opponents have seemed to consider it such. We should administer government in the Philippines with a full recognition of our international duty, with the aim of maintaining the highest standards of expert administration and in the interest of the Philippine people. This is a matter of national honor."

Eighty crates of cantaloupes and a number of boxes of peaches and other fruit were sent by express to national guardsmen sojourning in the vicinity of the child's home, yesterday, when the local Red Cross, co-operating with merchants of Phoenix and Glendale got together the second big consignment of soldier comfort.

The crates of cantaloupes, thirty-four crates were sent to Major Grinstead's force at Naco, Major Conkling's detachment at Fort Huachuca received 28 crates and Major Baedeker at Ajo, received 16.

## Woman Suffrage

"I endorse the declaration in the platform in favor of woman suffrage. I do not consider it necessary to review the arguments usually advanced on the one side or the other, as my own convictions proceed from a somewhat different point of view. Some time ago a consideration of our economic conditions and tendencies, of the position of women in gainful occupations, of the nature and course of the demand, led me to the conclusion that the granting of suffrage to women is inevitable. Opposition may delay, but in my judgment cannot defeat this movement. Nor can I see any advantage in the delay which can possibly offset the disadvantages which are necessarily incident to the continued agitation. Facts should be squarely met. We shall have a constantly intensified effort and a distinct feminist movement constantly perfecting its organization to the subversion of normal political issues. We shall have a struggle increasing in bitterness, which I believe to be inimical to our welfare. If women are to have the vote, as I believe they are, it seems clear that in the interest of public life of this country, the contest should be ended promptly. I favor the vote for women."

## Administration Efficiency—Civil Service Laws—Budget

"Confronting every effort to improve conditions, by the menace of incompetent administration. It is an extraordinary notion that democracy can be faithfully served by ineptness. Democracy needs exact knowledge, special skill and thorough training in its servants. I have already spoken of the disregard of proper standards, numerous instances, in appointments to the diplomatic service. Unfortunately, there has been a similar disregard of executive responsibility in appointments to important administrative positions in our domestic service. Even with respect to technical bureaus the demands of science have been compelled to yield to the demands of politics."

"We have erected against importunities of spoilsmen, the barriers of the civil laws, but under the present administration, quantitative procedure for the erection of large numbers of places have been deliberately removed from the merit system. The principle of our civil service laws have been shamelessly violated. We stand for fidelity to these principles and their constant application. And, further, it is our purpose that administrative chiefs shall be men of special competence eminently qualified for their important work."

"Our opponents promised economy but they have shown a reckless extravagance. They have been wasteful and profligate. We demand a simple businesslike budget. I believe it is only through a responsible budget, properly executed, that we shall avoid financial waste and secure proper administrative efficiency and a well balanced consideration of new administrative proposals."

"We live in a fearful hour. In a true sense the contest for the preservation of the nation is never ended. We must still be imbued with the spirit of heroic sacrifice which gave us our country and brought us safely through the days of Civil War. We renew our pledge to the ancient ideals of individual liberty, of opportunity denied to none because of race or creed, or unswerving loyalty. We have a vision of America prepared and secure, strong and just, equal to her tasks; an exemplar of the capacity and efficiency of a free people. I endorse the platform adopted by the convention and accept its nomination."

## CANTALOUPE ARE SENT TO SOLDIERS

Eighty crates of cantaloupes and a number of boxes of peaches and other fruit were sent by express to national guardsmen sojourning in the vicinity of the child's home, yesterday, when the local Red Cross, co-operating with merchants of Phoenix and Glendale got together the second big consignment of soldier comfort.

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## Lieut. Bryan U.S.N.

a government expert on motor-cylinder lubrication, stated before the American Society of Naval Engineers at Washington, D. C.: "Oils made from the asphalt-base crudes have shown themselves to be much better adapted to motor cylinders, as far as their carbon-forming proclivities are concerned, than are paraffine-base Pennsylvania oils."

Copy of Lieut. Bryan's full report on motor-cylinder lubrication will be sent on request.

## ZEROLENE the Standard Oil for Motor Cars

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## COL. SLOCUM IS COMMENDED FOR HIS VALOR

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, July 31.—High commendation for Colonel Herbert J. Slocum and his men of the Thirtieth cavalry for their "prompt and valorous action" in repulsing and pursuing Villa and his bandits when they attacked Columbus, N. M., last March, is given in a special inspector's report on the incident which, the war department announced today, had been approved by Secretary Baker.

The raid, which brought relations between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico to a crisis and caused the dispatch of Colonel Pershing's punitive expedition, was investigated at the department's order by an officer of the inspector general's office, attached to the staff of General Pershing.

The inspector's report said: "I recommended that Colonel Slocum be advised that no stigma rests upon his conduct of command at Columbus, N. M., at the time of Villa's attack and that he and his command are highly commended for their prompt and valorous action in the repulse of Villa's forces and the pursuit of the same."

In forwarding the report, General Pershing said: "In my opinion, Colonel Slocum meets quite fully the criticisms that have been made of him in connection with the apparent lack of precautions taken to guard the camp and town at Columbus."

"The matter had not seemed clear before reading Colonel Slocum's statement, but it is now my opinion that there was not sufficient ground for alarm to have made it incumbent on him to increase materially the guards at the camp and town. "A partial surprise, carried out by scouts and treachery in time of peace must not be judged by the same standard as a surprise in time of war. Had open hostilities existed, our force and Villa's and our scouting party been able to go anywhere, Villa would never have been able to concentrate his band within a day's march of the border, without his actions being known."

"Last November, Villa, starting under his defeat at Agua Prieta, which he claims was due to the fact that I told him that if he resumed the attack and projectiles fell on the American side, I would attack him with my entire force, openly threatened on several occasions that he would raid Arizona with his entire force. The fact that he did not when he had fully 10,000 men with him for such an enterprise, made it naturally seem improbable that he would try a raid with one-tenth that number; and it must be remembered that until he made his raid, our information was to the effect that he had only a small personal escort."

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A Want Ad will see more customers than you can.

